power or of inclination the evil is found irremediable, by them to superior authority.

The requiring a possession of certain quantities of land in various officers is not only impracticable in the present instance; but the policy on which the provision may have originally been grounded has ceased to exist.

The southern boundary of the territory is indefinite. Though in the present maps of the United States, a line of latitude through the southern bend of lake Michigan appears to strike Lake Erie near the mouth of the Miami, yet in the maps of Arrowsmith and M'Kensie, such a line of latitude would not strike lake Erie, but pass entirely south of it. The anxiety of the southern settlers of the territory is great, not to be attached to the state of Ohio, which would be incommodious to them, but to Michigan, which is so much more convenient. The western end of lake Erie even from Sandusky would feel this convenience.

The case of the Wiandot Indians deserves the consideration of government. They live in two towns, Maguaga and Brown's town, within the limits of the American title. To the treaty of fort Harman, a clause was annexed stipulating that they might remain unmolested. In the treaty of Greenville this provision is omitted. They constantly assert, and there are not wanting reputable citizens who join them in the assertion, that they were solemnly promised by general Wayne a continuance of the indulgence. It may therefore be worthy of serious consideration whether it may not be advisable in the adjustment of titles, to recognise their possessions, and invest them with the character of citizens.

(Signed) WILLIAM HULL.
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

(Do.) A. B. WOOWARD.
Presiding Judge of do.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1.

The writer of the Communication under the signature of *Veritas*, will on reflection, agree with us that its insertion in the National Intelligencer is altogether unnecessary; as the publication would be treating the article in the Washington Federalist, on the request lately made relative to the Indians, with a degree of attention to which it has not the least claim.

Our hopes are again blasted by the decision of the Senate of South-Carolina, on the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that state. Having passed the House of Representatives by a great majority, it has been arrested in the Senate by a single vote. The subjoined statement will record the names of those men, who, regardless of the remonstrances of justice or national character, have taken upon themselves the awful responsibility of extending the greatest evil that exists in our country.

Charleston, Dec. 18.

The following are the yeas and nays in the Senate on the 14th of December, 1805, on the final question of the passage of the bill to the House of Representatives, for prohibiting the importation of negroes:

YEAS.—Mr. R. Barnwell, president; Messrs. Blake, Calhoun, Brayton, Davis, Hibben, Horry, Hart, Hutchinson, Keith, Kilgore, M'Fadden, P. Porcher, Warren, Ward.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cantey, Dozier, Farrar, J. Hampton, H. Izard, John M'Pherson, W. B. Mitchell, T. Porcher, J. Porcher, Rogers, Simkins, W. Smith, Saxon, R. Stark, T. Taylor, Wells.—16.

So the bill for the prohibition was lost.

Our readers will probably recollect a very interesting report made during the session preceding the last, by the Committee of Claims, in the case of the unfortunate David Valenzin. Some persons having taken the liberty of representing that the committee were imposed upon, and that the circumstances stated in their report were unfounded, we publish the following letter from our distinguished countryman, Mr. Eaton, to John C. Smith, esq. chairman of the Committee of Claims, as substantiating those circumstances. For this publication at this time we have another reason. It, in some small degree, throws light on the character of Eaton, and evinces the sense entertained abroad of a just government, that "*rara avis in terris*" *cognitis.*

GRAND CAIRO, *Dec. 26, 1804.*

SIR,

THIS morning two Jewish merchants came, with essential oil of roses for sale, to the British Resident's house, where I am. They were dressed in the habit of Egypt. But one of them speaking French intelligibly, took my attention. I entered into an enquiry concerning the actual state of commerce in this country, which naturally led him to mention the names of sundry commercial houses here; among others, that of Moses *Valenzin*. This name brought to my recollection the unfortunate Valenzin, whose case last winter, so seriously occupied the Committee of Claims, and whose fate so justly moved their sensibility. Engaged with more immediate concerns, I do not know that my thoughts had once before turned to those events since my departure from America. But this accident induced particular enquiry; the result of which I thought too interesting to pass unnoticed: wherefore, calling lieut. O'Bannon, Mr. Goldsborough, a purser in the navy, and Mr. Farquhar, an English gentleman, into my appartment, I made the examination hereafter transcribed, as attested by these gentlemen. It corresponds so exactly with the account David Valenzin gave of himself, that it cannot, I am persuaded, be indifferent to you; especially as the justice of your report on that case, and consequent act of Congress, have been the subject of comment in certain circles.

Enquiry made of a Jewish merchant in Grand Cairo, touching the story of David Valenzin.

What is your name?
"Leon Reuben."
Of what nation are you?
"A Hebrew."
Where were you born?
"In Leghorn, where my father is now established."
How many years have you been in Egypt?
"Seven."
Do you belong to any commercial house?
"To a house in Leghorn, by the firm of Abram Reuben, of which I am the agent here."
Are you acquainted with the Hebrew mercantile houses in Alexandria?
"Yes; there are Lorea and Tilkey, the most considerable house; Moses Valenzin, a respectable merchant, and others of less note."
Has Moses Valenzin any relations?
"He has a brother, David Valenzin, and an uncle."
Where is David Valenzin?
"David Valenzin came to Alexandria with a cargo of wine; sold it to the commissary of the English army; took a bill of exchange for half the avails, and cash for the other half. But, as he has no correspondent in England, he went to Smyrna and negociated his bill for merchandise; which he put on board a vessel for Malta. He departed from Malta for Tripoli; and, near Malta, we learn, was taken by the Americans, who are at war with the Bashaw of Tripoli; and who have carried him—we know not where."
Do you know how long since David Valenzin was taken by the Americans?
"No! It is two years and a half, or three years, since he left Egypt. I do not know how long he remained in Smyrna: but it is about twenty months since we heard he was taken."
Where was David Valenzin born?
"David Valenzin was born in Venice, but came very young to Tripoli with his father, who was then a rich merchant."
Did Valenzin, the father, establish a house at Tripoli?
"Yes."
Was the establishment, and was Valenzin under the protection of the Bashaw of Tripoli?
"No. Both his father and himself always wore *hats*,* and christian habits—And his brother, at Alexandria, is now under the protection of the imperial flag, as a subject of the Emperor."
Has David Valenzin any wife, or children?
"No; neither one nor the other: he was never married."
I have to inform you that David Valenzin is dead.—
"How! Dead!
Yes. Impatient of the delay occasioned by want of documents in his application for redress in the case of his capture; and, perhaps, despairing of a successful decision; he put an end to his own existence about ten months ago, in the Capitol of the United States.
"Is it possible!"
I saw him in his clotted blood.
"Alas; Valenzin!—Too unfortunate Valenzin!—He was but about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age!"——Wept.
I have put these questions to you that I might learn Valenzin's story; and that we might be enabled to find out his lawful heirs.
"I know not that he has any heirs except his brother at Alexandria."——Paused——"Or, perhaps, he may have left a sister in Tripoli; who must be very wretched."
You are at liberty to acquaint Moses Valenzin, of Alexandria, with the particulars of these questions; and with the information thence resulting. You may inform him also, that, the answers you have given to my questions being established as the truth of facts, there remain in deposit by the government of the United States, for the heirs of David Valenzin, between one and two thousand Spanish dollars; which will be transmitted to them by proper application to said government; or to the administrator of said Valenzin's estate, thus deposited, appointed at the City of Washington.

ATTESTATION.

"The above examination was made by William Eaton, esq. in the Italian language, and translated into English, verbatim, by Mr. Richard Farquhar, at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, December the 27th, 1804, in presence of the under written."

(Signed)
TH. O'BANNON,
Lieut. Marines.
R. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Purser U. S. Brig Argus.
RICHd. FARQUHAR."

Leon Reuben knew not the object of my enquiry; nor could he possibly frame any conjecture concerning it, whatever imaginations it may have excited; for he thought he was all this time speaking with Englishmen. But on explaining myself to him, and letting him know that I had no other object in view than to find out the lawful heirs of an unfortunate man, who had fallen a victim to the disasters of war, in order that the wishes of my government may be accomplished in the restitution of his property, Leon seemed amazed—Turning towards his companion; raising his eyes to Heaven; and laying both hands gravely to his breast, he exclaimed in Arabic, "Great God! What an astonishing country that must be where the *government* takes so much pains to render justice to a Hebrew! Even at this distance to inform his heirs of cash in deposit, which might so easily have been concealed!"

Certainly the Jews are not accustomed, on this continent, to similar testimonials of national justice. The *droit d'aubaine* is very apt to affect them here, as it seldom fails to do rich subjects: indeed the right is frequently anticipated, or rendered timely by a *friendly* cup of coffee.

* *A distinctive mark of foreign protection in Barbary.*

FROM THE AMERICAN.

An Annapolis correspondent informs us, that "the bill to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as establish a religious test as a qualification for civil officers, was, on Monday, acted on by the house of delegates, and negatived. Very little was said in opposition. The arguments in support of it were very full and comprehensive."

He further informs, that, "a bill to organise and regulate the courts of common law has been reported in the house of delegates, and is made the order for the second of January."

Frankfort, Dec. 9.

On Thursday the bill depriving the Kentucky Insurance Company of the privilege of banking, was returned by the governor with his objections. It passed the house of representatives, his objections, notwithstanding, and is now before the senate.

The governor in support of his objections has taken a comprehensive view of the subject and we have heard it very generally spoken of as a masterly production: It will shortly appear in the Palladium.

New-York, Dec. 27.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Nantz to another in this city, dated Nov. 1.

"Letters from Lisbon, of good authority, inform that the crop of wheat has been much less than was expected both there and in Spain. In Portugal they are laying up large quantities of grain from this country, to provide against a scarcity expected next winter.

"There being no arrivals from America in France during the last 6 weeks, our market has become brisk; and every thing is scarce and in demand, except sugar and rum."

We understand that a letter from Boston was received by this morning's mail, which states that a hand bill had just been put up at the Coffee House, announcing that the Prussian army had formed a junction with the Austrians & Russians, and had nearly surrounded Bonaparte and his troops. The particulars of the hand bill are not mentioned."

Com. Ad.

[The letter to which the above article alludes, was written on the morning of Friday, December 20, and bears the Boston post mark of that day. It was received here on Wednesday. Had a circumstance of such highly political magnitude as the junction of Prussia with the armies of Austria and Russia, and the perilous situation into which that junction had placed the emperor Napoleon, been known in Boston on Friday, it could not, we presume, have escaped the vigilance of the editor of the Centinel, whose paper of Saturday is now before us, and is totally silent on the subject. We believe the report to be at least premature.]

Mer. Adv.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.

A splendid dinner, attended by upwards of one hundred gentlemen, was yesterday given to General *Moreau*, in Mr. Vogdes spacious ball room. We shall give the particulars in our next.

For the following interesting extract we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable commercial friend:—

LONDON, *Oct. 1805.*

"I have regularly attended the court of admiralty during its late short and important sitting; and with all due deference to the other parts of British jurisprudence, I cannot hesitate to pronounce it as arbitrary a tribunal as any on the earth, and most evidently a political one. Sir *Wm. Scott* is certainly a man of great penetration and wonderful plausibility. He roundly asserted, that *Neutrals had NO rights*, and that they were not entitled to any trade growing out of the circumstances of the war; that such commerce as they carried on during a profound peace they had a right to continue, but that every thing beyond that was *indulgence*. This is taking it upon a very wide principle indeed, and however they may relax *occasionally* in the practice, I am confident they will not give up the doctrine; and I have reason to think Mr. Monroe is of the same opinion. To be sure, sir Wm. Scott, during the last sitting, did seem to lean towards the claimants, yet studiously avoided laying down any fixed rule, which could serve as a guide for future operations to evade or avoid the fiery ordeal of his investigations.—They still detain American vessels, and I fear this vexatious interruption will continue; the more so, as I apprehend the East India company find that the Americans interfere very much with them in the north of Europe, and we cannot doubt but the government of this country will go a great way to further the interests of that company—added to which, it is here evident, that America (as a power) has lost ground in the opinion of other nations, within the last 10 years."

BOLTING CLOTHS.

RECEIVED a general assortment of warranted Bolting Cloths of Oliver Evans of Philadelphia and have constantly for sale at my store in Bridge street, George Town Columbia.

WM. MORGAN.

1st month 1, 1806—2aw5w

FOR SALE.

IN the county of Albemarle Virginia, 971 acres of land lying on both sides of Hardware river generally adapted to small grain corn and tobacco with a great abundance of meadow land. About four hundred acres are cleared most of which are low grounds: and it is perhaps capable of the highest improvement of any land in this part of the world by having an inexhaustible source of rich mud or soil that has been accumulating for ages The situation is fine, heathy, convenient to two tobacco warehouses, the court house and several merchant mills and in a very respectable neighborhood Hardware river is capable of being made navigable into James river from several miles above this tract for which there is an act of assembly There is on the land a large two story dwelling house, almost new and other convenient houses—at about half a mile from which there is also an old dwelling house, kitchen and store house, that may be made with some repairs capable of accommodating a genteel family. There is also on the premises between 90 and 100 000 bricks well burnt which will be disposed of on reasonable terms The payments required will be one third cash and the remainder at two equal annual instalments Any person wishing to purchase or view the said land will apply to the subscriber living on the premises

CHARLES WINGFIELD.

January 1—6w

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the *Washington Hybernian Society*, Will be held at the Masonic Hall, at 5 o'clock this evening—the punctual attendance of the members is requested.

January 1—1t

District of Columbia, county of Washington, ss.

ON the petition of James Thecker an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Thecker, that on the sixth day of January next at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the capitol the oath prescribed by the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, will be administered to the said James Thecker and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause then and there be shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published twice in the National Intelligencer prior to that day.

By order of the hon Wm. Cranch, esq. an assistant judge of the circuit court of the district aforesaid.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

January 1—2t

NOTICE,

THE Commissioners appointed by virtue of a commission of Bankruptcy issued and awarded on the 10th April 1802 against Washington Bowie, will meet at the Union Tavern on Saturday the 1st day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of receiving proofs of such claims against the estate of the said Bowie as have not yet been exhibited and proven They will then also declare a dividend of the assets in hand, from the benefit of which such creditors as shall not then have proved their claims will be excluded The dividend will be paid on application to the subscriber.

WALTER SMITH, surviving assignee of Washington Bowie.

George Town, January 1—tF

PHILADELPHIA IRON FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber has taken the Philadelphia Iron Foundery, situate in South work between Front and Second and Queen and Christian streets, for the convenency of executing his own castings for his steam engines &c But proposes to execute any orders that he may be favored with in that line; either for engines, mill-works, sugar Boilers, Rolling Slitting Mills Forge Work Cranks, Gudgeons, Cogwheels, Kettles, Pans, &c in short all casting of iron, either in sand or loam——He wishes to draw the attention of millers to their own interest, by adopting for all the running geers, of a mill, cast iron cog wheels, of spur and bevel geer, they will come cheaper in the first instance and last for ages He means to have made by an experienced workman, a set of the most perfect moulds from which all the necessary movements for bolting reels and the machinery for merchant flour MILLS may be produced. He will undertake to assist in the arrangement of the suitable sizes of wheels to produce the proper motions, upon being informed of the number of revolutions per minute, and number of cogs in the wheel, by which the machinery is to be put in motion He makes Steam Engines on his new and simple principles, for any purpose for which they may be wanted; their cost will be about half that of the old construction and consume less fuel. He keeps for sale as usual, Stone Coals, Burr Millstones, and bolting cloths of the best quality. Application to be made either at the Furnace or his Counting house, near the corner of Ninth and Market-streets.

OLIVER EVANS.

Jan. 1. 2aw5w

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

THE creditors of the late John Fownes are requested to attend at Rhode's hotel in the city of Washington, on the 4th Monday of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M. when a dividend of the assets in hand will be made, under the direction of the Orphan's court.

SARAH FOWNES, executrix.

Washington city, Dec. 25—1aw1t27Jan

POSTSCRIPT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

Yesterday arrived the ship Lovely Matilda, captain O'Conner, from Tonningen, which he left the 12th of Nov. and by whom we are favored with a file of German papers to the 5th of November, from which the following extracts are made.

MUNICH, Oct. 24.

According to general orders, the passage of the Inn must be forced in four days time. All the troops are this day in motion.

ULM, OCT. 25.

Near Leutkirch several thousand Imperial Austrian troops of the division of Gen. Wolfskehl were taken prisoners by the French Gen. Vandamme.

FROM BAVARIA, OCT. 25.

An action took place between the Russian and Bavarian troops in the neighborhood of Oessing.

The advanced posts of the army of marshal Bernadotte are already on the Salza. Numbers of troops advance against the Electorate of Saltzburg—The plan of the French seems to be, to conquer this country, so as to get in the back of Tyrol, to open through Corinthia a communication with the army of Gen. Massena, and if possible to turn the Archduke Charles.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.

Gen. Mack, who was taken prisoner of war, by the French is arrived here, and as it is said with proposals for peace. But on our part, there seems to be but little inclination to quit the field of battle unless the proposed peace be very honorable for Austria.

AUGSBURGH, Oct. 27.

The day before yesterday a severe cannonade was heard here on the side of the Tyrolese; the French therefore without doubt have attacked the passes through the mountains. An action has taken place on the Inn.

RATISBON, Oct. 28.

The Russians have retreated to Wels and there wait for reinforcements.

A division of the army of gen. Bernadotte is already marched into Saltzburg. Passau is said to be taken by the Austrians. Straubingen and Vilshofen are in the hands of the French.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf

Advertisement.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stanley Byus, late of Washington county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June 1806, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

T. H GILLISS, executor.

Washington City Dec. 11 w3m

NEW INVENTIONS.

JUST Published, and for sale by the Author, corner of Market and Ninth streets, Also by Jas. Crukshank, John Conrad and Co. and P. Byrne, booksellers, Philadelphia, a new scientific work on the principle and power of steam, entitled,

The Abortion of the Young Steam Engineer's Guide;

(Price, for the first year, neatly bound and lettered, One Dollar and a quarter.)
In Boards One Dollar.

CONTAINING,

An investigation of the principles, construction and powers of different Steam Engines.

I A drawing and description of a steam engine on new principles and of a new construction, already in useful operation. It is much more powerful, more simple, and less expensive, requiring much less fuel, than engines on the old construction; and is applicable to every purpose for which power may be wanted, from that of a man to one hundred horses.

II. Drawings and descriptions of four other patented inventions of useful machines, viz. 1 For breaking and grinding plaister and other hard substances. 2. For packing flour. 3 For cutting straw. 4. For removing earth to make turnpike roads, leveling land, &c

III A description of a machine and its principles, for cooling water and making ice, in large or small quantities, to supply cities or private families, in hot countries.

By OLIVER EVANS,

Of Philadelphia, author of the Millwright and Millers Guide.

The author conceives that he has laid down a new and true theory, and developed principles of nature that may lead to highly important discoveries and improvements; to the saving of many thousand dollars to those who use steam engines, to great improvements in distillation; to the navigation of the Mississippi, etc. against the current.

☞ The author constructs steam engines, on his new principles, suitable for any purpose for which they may be wanted.

Dec. 27.

The Washington Building

Company having determined to suspend payment on their shares after FIFTY DOLLARS shall have been paid on each share.

Resolved, By the *Building Committee*

That one certificate be issued by the Secretary in favor of each share upon which there shall have been paid the full sum of fifty dollars, together with all stock, fines, and monthly payments accruing thereon, which certificate shall specify that all dues and demands on the said share have been paid.

All persons concerned as aforesaid, are notified that unless they comply with the said payments on or before the first day of February 1806, they will at that time, forfeit their shares agreeable to the articles of the company.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Chairman pro tem.

Dec. 2—w1F